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No. 14,108

號捌零百壹千肆萬壹第

日捌拾月伍年亥十二緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1903.

陸拜禮

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TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Good Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
A representative of the Hotel will meet all
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Terms moderate.
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Daitoteti, 1st June, 1903.

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MINERAL WATER
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A fine, full, and fruity wine.
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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
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IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE INTRODUCTION
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JAR. D. M. CAMERON,
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Hongkong, 6th May, 1903.

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GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA CRUZ Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901.

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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
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Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

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Matron in attendance.
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Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
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Exits on every floor.
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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
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Hongkong, 10th June, 1903.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
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Special Rates for Tourists.
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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

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PUNNETT'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

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(LATE HING-KEE HOTEL).
THIS favorite and long-established Hotel
is situated on the sea-front, commanding
a magnificent view of the harbour and adjacent
islands, and is open to the cool southerly breezes
in summer.
The Bedrooms are large, cool, airy, well
ventilated and handsomely furnished. The
Cuisine is excellent and is under direct Euro-
pean supervision.
Picnic, Boating or Shooting Parties specially
catered for. A commodious and comfortable
stern-wheel Houseboat, with sleeping accommo-
dation for six passengers and every convenience,
is provided for the use of visitors, at reason-
able rates.
A Military Band plays in the Gardens, close
to the Hotel, three times a week.
Sea Bathing.
Steamers to and from Macao every morn-
ing and afternoon.
W. E. FARMER, E. G. JORDAN,
Proprietors.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA HARBOR.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

London, 24th May.

Mr. Chamberlain's brief but significant statement made on the 22nd instant has given rise to great discussion and is generally regarded as a definite affirmation of the principles apparently only tentatively advanced at Birmingham on the 15th instant. It is thought that Mr. Chamberlain intends to make the Zollverein the dominant note at the General Election. The Opposition Ministers are anxiously speculating as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is supported by Government as a whole or is initiating a policy of his own. Various questions will be addressed to Government in the House of Commons with a view to eliciting a definite announcement.

London, 26th May.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Long, said he had made no preferential trade proposals to the Colonies and there had been no recent negotiations on the subject.

London, 27th May.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will move on the second reading of the Finance Bill that the House, regarding free trade as essential to the welfare of the people and the Empire, declines to proceed with the Bill without further disclosure on the fiscal policy of Government.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 25th May.

A great meeting of Indians was held at Capetown to protest against the proposed Town Council Bill establishing locations for Indians.

London, 26th May.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government had not sanctioned nor supported the importation of Asiatics for the Transvaal mines.

London, 27th May.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brodriok said that owing to the expensive living in South Africa, the cost of troops was about sixteen pounds sterling each for food alone compared with England.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, 25th May.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons announced the withdrawal of Clause 2 of the Education Bill, thus leaving the executive control entirely to the County Council and the local management to Borough Councils. This second fundamental change of policy concerning the principal measure of the Session, which is the outcome of the recent narrow division in Committee on the Education Bill, is regarded as weakening the Ministerial position.

Liberals are jubilant over the political outlook. The Times describes the Government as blundering and incoherent. Many Conservatives supported the Bill excluding boroughs from the new (educational) authority. The Government majority was only 41. The Irish Nationalists prevented a Ministerial defeat. It is believed Government has now decided to exclude the boroughs. A gigantic Nonconformist demonstration against the Bill took place in Hyde Park yesterday.

THE COTTON MARKET.

London, 25th May.

Owing to the price of yarn and the scarcity of foreign commissions, ten thousand looms are idle and five thousand partially so in Manchester.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Simsa, 24th May.

The difficulties first experienced by the Aden Boundary Commission have now so completely disappeared that it is considered unnecessary to longer detain the Abbotsford Battery as part of the escort, and this corps has therefore been ordered back to India.

London, 26th May.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said the delimitation of the Aden Hinterland had not yet been settled and he could not say when it would be possible to withdraw the additional troops there. In any case the passage through the Red Sea in the hot weather would be risky for British troops.

THE TYPHOID OUTBREAK.

London, 25th May.

Mr. Brodriok, in the House of Commons, said the sale of blankets in South Africa was contrary to special orders and he had ordered an investigation.

TIBET.

London, 25th May.

The Times Peking correspondent says the Chinese Resident in Tibet is apparently endeavouring by roundabout methods to induce the Tibetans to accept some frontier trade arrangements with India, for the negotiation of which an Indian Commissioner has crossed the frontier.

London, 26th May.

It transpires that the negotiations with Tibet relate to the carrying out of the Sikkim Treaty of 1890.

LORD CURZON IN INDIA.

London, 25th May.

It is said that the Home Government, while not unfavourable to the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office, are disinclined to propose legislation enabling the Viceroy to visit England. The Cabinet on general grounds disapprove such an alteration in the law, but fear Parliamentary opposition. Moreover, practically the whole of the India Council would object.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

London, 25th May.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Chamberlain, in moving the Bill for providing pensions to old and deserving poor, said that Government must know how the money for the purpose could be obtained before they adopted the old age pensions scheme. He did not think it was impossible to find the funds,

though no doubt it would have to be found by that review of our fiscal system which he indicated as necessary and desirable at an early date.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

London, 26th May.

The departmental committee on the Mercantile Marine have completed their report and have found there is no doubt as to the decrease in British seamen and to the increase in foreign seamen and Asiatics, but the objections to foreign seamen do not apply to the employment of lascars and other British Asiatics.

ARMY NEWS.

London, 27th May.

In the House of Lords Lord Hardwicke said the War Office thought it unnecessary to take any steps for the formation of the Yeomanry Reserve, as the Yeomanry were not up to strength, but he hoped they would be so in a few months or a year.

THE COTTON MARKET.

London, 27th May.

A crowded meeting of master spinners was held at Manchester at which it was resolved to stop all mills during Whit-week to counteract the effects of American speculation.

CRICKET.

London, 23rd May.

In county cricket Nottingham has beaten Kent by four wickets. The match between Sussex and Leicestershire ended in a draw.

London, 26th May.

In the cricket match Nottingham versus Leicestershire the former in the first innings declared the innings at an end, the score being 739 for 7 wickets. William Gunn made 139 and John Gunn 294, which is the highest individual score of the season. The partnership of the Gunns contributed 367 runs, a record for the third wicket.

London, 27th May.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire in the cricket match by an innings and 118 runs.

RACQUETS.

London, 23rd May.

Jamsetjee, the Parsee professional racquet player, has beaten Browne by four to one.

YACHTING.

London, 27th May.

The American yacht *Reliance* beat the *Constitution* in a ten-knot breeze thirty miles run only by a minute, and the *Columbia* by two miles. The result is regarded as disappointing. Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday publicly stated that the new *Shamrock* is certainly the fastest yacht ever built in Great Britain.

[VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.]

VENEZUELA.

London, 21st May.

Further fighting has taken place in Venezuela, and at a place called Tucacas the insurgents have been victorious.

A NEW TREATY PORT.

London, 21st May.

The United States Government are expected to secure the opening to foreign trade of Tatungkon, a port at the mouth of the Yalu, on the Chinese side of the river, and a few miles from Wiju.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

London, 29th May.

Last night an epoch-making debate took place in the House of Commons. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain enunciated protectionist principles and a complete change of the country's fiscal policy. Raw materials are to remain untaxed, but imported foreign food, stuffs will be taxed for the benefit of British agriculture. The Government's policy includes the creation of old age pensions and preferential treatment of the Colonies. The next General Election contest will be upon these lines. Meanwhile a tremendous controversy has been initiated, and an early appeal to the constituencies is foreshadowed.

London, 31st May.

The financial proposals advanced by Mr. Chamberlain are welcomed by Canada, while the other Colonies also endorse them. At the recent Colonial conference all the Premiers insisted that some mutual protective principle should be applied.

The Press on the Continent in general is astonished at the sudden change of the British fiscal policy, and is commenting on the matter in various ways; but they recognise the justice of the policy.

The Liberals are making preparations with a view to a general election in July next.

London, 6th June.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Perth, condemned Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as waste and premature. We have tested Free Trade, he said, for fifty years, and every day has evoked fresh testimony to its blessings. Let the Government heed less in its recklessness it should set the Empire ablaze, and reduce its prosperity to ashes.—N.C. Daily News.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

Berlin, 5th June.

The very calm statements published by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on the German-Canadian tariff question are generally approved by the German Press, and are also very favourably commented on by the American. The moderate terms used therein have created a favourable impression even in England, as thereby a new German-British Press campaign has been avoided. Germany has provisionally postponed the enforcement of the enhanced tariff.—O. Lloyd.

MOROCCO.

Berlin, 5th June.

Premier Combes's statements about the Figea affair have here given full satisfaction. There is, however, a marked movement in the French Press tending to the annexation of Morocco.—O. Lloyd.

MOUNT PELÉE AGAIN.

Berlin, 6th June.

The eruption of Mount Pelée is becoming again worse.—O. Lloyd.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

THE VIEWS OF MR. HUTTENBACH.

As soon as it was known that the Legislative Council had set its seal of approval upon the Report of the Currency Commission, a representative of the *Straits Times* paid a visit to Mr. Huttenbach in order to gather his views as to how far he thought the discussion and vote altered the position. Mr. Huttenbach expressed himself as delighted to have an opportunity to state his opinions and an appointment was made for the next day, as Mr. Huttenbach wished to read first the Report of the Council Meeting so as to be acquainted with all the arguments.

In reply to a kind of leading question as to what he thought of the debate generally, Mr. Huttenbach said:—"I think the debate shows mistaken notions about the motives of those who have gone to the trouble to criticize. I do not think there are 'individuals influenced by monetary gain or pricked by jealousy.' I think there is nothing of the kind. Anyhow, this is entirely a question as to how well-known forces will operate under given circumstances. Personally, I would like it to be known that in regard to those who have done me the honour to read my opinions and to refer to the same in Council, while I am always grateful for their pointing out shortcomings, I am convinced, even where we differ, of their sincerity of purpose and purity of motive. Were such not the case on my part, it would not be contributing towards stability of the standard or fixing of the standard but of lowering the standard—of debate."

"Are these according to your view the only mistakes?"

"Never mind, that is not the point. The main question and the only question is, and remains, whether the Committee has been misled by insufficient evidence. That such is the case has also been forcibly shown at the meeting of Council. A mere denial cannot dispose of any argument. And that point it is to be hoped may still be looked into by the Secretary of State. It is not too late yet. He is the 'head of the family,' and after Friday's proceedings in Council a stronger case than ever can be made out, especially if the question as a whole is looked at on large lines and divested of details."

"What is your meaning?"

"I will give it to you in the form of a parable. There were two men, of which one man had already got, and the other had to get, a new horse. The man who had already got a horse was lame and was therefore only allowed a poor kind of a horse, which could not be of much extra service to him. The man who was still looking out for the horse was not lame. He was strong and healthy. He could ride any horse. And just one particular horse was in his reach, which would have been of the greatest advantage not only to him, but to others connected with him. But the doctors gave their opinion that this man should also get an inferior horse. Though healthy he was also considered lame, i.e., 'analogous' to the other man. And the way he was to be treated, because by mistake he was considered to be lame, was by some of his friends looked upon as calculated to cause him a great deal of unnecessary pain. These friends had nothing to say against the doctors or against anybody. What they did maintain was that the conclusions arrived at were wrong, because the doctors had not seen the patient themselves. The doctors had to go by hearsay—and by hearsay of witnesses who themselves had either not seen the patient at all, or not for a long time. And if one or two had seen him lately, they had not paid special attention or study to his condition. These friends wanted the head of the family to look into whether the doctors have been misled or not. In the first place, whether the diagnosis as to the two cases being analogous is not for the above reasons wrong, and should be the case whether the infliction of such be the case whether the infliction of such pain and harm, which in any case could be avoided, should not be proceeded with."

"By 'just the one particular horse' I suppose you mean a Gold Currency?"

"Exactly. There can be no greater 'fixity with gold' than to have gold itself. Besides gold would be easier to get because it would entail the labour to work up a substitute to artificially represent the value of gold. And it would be more sure because there could then be no risk of the artificial value not being maintained. Siam will no doubt in time get over her difficulties regarding the token. We could entirely avoid them. And moreover it is just what the Straits want. It will give the Straits a new lease of life. If the Straits have gold, capital will be more attracted than by a token currency however well manipulated. The Straits can thus become the principal money market of the East of the future, and thus retain the trade, and even get a firmer hold of it than now. The forces of the money market would be a substitute for, and be stronger than, the forces of transit trade, which latter forces with the influence at work must, it is believed, get less in time, and perhaps later on vanish altogether. A gold standard might mean the saving of Singapore."

"Retaining and increasing the trade here would mean fostering British trade. It would make the strongest possible position under existing circumstances for British trade and industry to pivot around."

"But is not gold not suitable for Asiatic countries?"

"The suggestion that it is not may apply to all other Asiatic countries but not to the Straits. These other countries are considered too poor. These who know local circumstances will bear out that this does not hold good here. The Chamber of Commerce, who ought to be the best judge, recommended a Gold Currency, and I suppose would still prefer it. The other objections likewise fail in the Straits. The transactions are not so small here as to make silver indispensable. Besides, with the subsidiary coinage as well maintained in the future as in the past, we can continue our smallest coin, the quarter cent, under a Gold Currency just as well. And the Asiatic here is enlightened and adaptive, and will gladly take gold just as the Asiatic takes gold when he is in Australia, America, the West Indies, and other like countries. Other countries might object to the Straits joining in 'the struggle for gold,' but that is now an obsolete impression. This is what the report says as regards a gold standard—"

"On the other hand it can hardly be expected that the Straits Settlements, if it should appear advantageous to adopt the gold standard, should sacrifice their own interests out of consideration for other countries."

"And this no doubt holds equally good as regards a gold currency, especially as the actual quantity of gold required would be so insignificant while the results might be so great."

"There is, I suppose, no doubt that the Committee went by the evidence. In fact they were bound to do so."

"But how can you substantiate your qualification of the evidence, and who is to be the judge?"

"Well, I would be quite satisfied to let Sir David Harbour himself be the judge. Had I to select a proposition, I would let it be thus—'This is a case where practically all debts due to the merchant by the dealer (and they represent the whole import trade) are to be paid from external indebtedness due to the dealer. In case of sudden demonetisation, all this external indebtedness is, owing to its being subject to a different standard, exposed to great depreciation (thereby affecting adversely the import trade). There is no banking machinery to enable dealers to guard against this, the places being too small and in many cases out of communication. And the dealers, even where there is the machinery to guard against, and though able enough to learn in time to guard against, do not know enough to do so at the moment of demonetisation, as the effects are as yet unknown to them. It is asserted that this state of affairs is not disclosed by the evidence."

"With men of the stamp of Sir David Harbour, though nobody is infallible, points of controversy can be narrowed down to the smallest. And it could be further condensed into a statement to the effect that: 'External indebtedness has to go against all internal indebtedness. This theory is ruled by a different standard, the depreciation of which it is impossible to provide against at the time of demonetisation. It is a position such as exists nowhere else.'"

"Excuse me, Mr. Huttenbach, but this explanation will hardly appeal to the man in the street. Could you not show in a simple common-sense way why you think the evidence as to local conditions is not complete or is wrong?"

"I will try to. The Report says:—'The Dollar has fallen from 4s. 2d. to about 1s. 7d. The dollar at the outset of the fall was 4s. 6d. The 4s. 2d. has been taken to be a misprint. It is due to the evidence. This is evidence of the point:—"

"830. (Chairman.) What was the old value of the dollar?—Mr. J. Heim. The old value of the dollar was 4s. 2d. (Mr. Adamson.) When I first went out it was 5s. (Chairman.) When would that be; about the time of the Indian Mutiny? 831. (Mr. Adamson.) 1854?—4s. is the par value of the American dollar. 832. No; the American dollar is \$4.00-82 cents per pound sterling. 833. (Chairman.) What was the Mexican dollar in 1870?—The same as the American dollar; I mean the gold value. (Mr. Adamson.) Well, I think, about 38/6; it would be worth about 4s. 3d. as far as I remember. 834. (Chairman.) Your argument, apparently, is that the dollar having been about 4s. 2d. or 4s. 3d., and having fallen to 1s. 7d., you think that the fair average value to all concerned, as accurately as you can get it, would be 2s., or something more? Something better, yes."

"Of course, the matter itself is of no importance and does not affect the scheme. It is only meant, as desired by you to give an illustration of evidence on local conditions."

"But do you think the Secretary of State would alter instructions once given?"

"I think just from the way you put it a great deal can be explained. I think there is a misunderstanding! I do not think that any instructions were issued. There is I think only a notification that 'there are no objections.' No Secretary of State would ever force a change in currency on such a new method. (and it is entirely a new method, although it does not look so at the first glance) on a Colony by 'instructions.' Mr. Chamberlain last of all."

"Why do you think so especially as regards Mr. Chamberlain?"—"Because, he is a Secretary of State endowed with the genius of statesmanship in the fullest sense of the word. That is to say, he possesses that wisdom which traces events to causes, unravels their complications, and foresees their consequences, leading at the same time the best mode of avoidance or interference. A rare gift which great minds exercise for the benefit of their country and only little ones for their 'personal advantage.' And not only Mr. Chamberlain possessed of such an intellect, but that rare intellect has the rare gift of being able to wield his ideas into noble thoughts and to express them in noble language. And as if fortune had meant for once to be altogether in favour of England and especially her Colonies, this great man is still more. He is a business man."

"Why do you lay such stress on his being a business man?"

"This is above all others the century of

trade and industry. Such a business man in such a position, who has made the advancement of the Colonies a special part of his programme, will mean wisdom and justice applied to the remotest part of the Empire. And Mr. Chamberlain being a business man will make it sure that the question is well understood and will recognize its importance, which is mainly one of business, being understood, and 'instructions or no instructions,' of it being settled to the still plenty of time. Mr. Chamberlain could not know that the evidence is considered not complete here. The Committee themselves could not know it. The point has never been raised."

"No, it had not been raised but—"

"It has been raised with the local Government; only unfortunately so far as case has been made out to their satisfaction. Perhaps a case to their satisfaction can still be made out. Perhaps what happened yesterday will make them reflect. Hardly had the Council approved of the measure when the great gamble was started. We have already to-day a special Straits exchange and the troubles connected therewith will now become visible. And the Banks decline already to give notes against the British dollar, or rather the Banks begin at this early stage to hoard the Government notes i.e., the Straits dollars of the future."

"But have you nothing to say against the arguments brought forward at yesterday's meeting?"

"That would be very difficult. Only it seems to me that if looked into there is not much difference of opinion. The scheme might do well enough for the Native States just as it might have done for India. What is feared is that with its prolonged, its artificial, and its complicated methods, it will not do for the local conditions, not for the Straits, unfortunately. This was to a great extent admitted by the supporters of Government. Even the Chinese Member, though he approved, condemned the manner of demonetisation. And there was an undertone that the scheme though adopted in name was to be subjected to alteration to meet local conditions. Then the point was made that the native was intelligent enough to guard against the dangers of the scheme. But the Committee meant to give us a 'safe' scheme free of danger. There should be no necessity to have to guard against anything. Besides, that is not a question of what the native will do but what the dollar will do. And the fact that the Chinese can beat the European strengthens the argument that with this demonetisation the European will be compelled by the Chinese to accept payment in British dollars, thus preventing the kind of flight desired being reached. It is a pity the Government cannot be made to see it, especially as there has certainly been no desire to embarrass Government; only to assist and if possible to be of some use."

"And now? Now I have for the present done with the question, at least as far as the Press is concerned. The only thing that can now be done is to get the house in order to be prepared for the storm that is ahead and to 'educate our masters,' to explain the scheme and its working to the Chinese and Natives, and to give them advice how to behave and act so as to minimise the risk of losses to them and to the merchants."

CHURCH SERVICES.
S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
14th June; 1st Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.). Volunteer Church Parade.
Hymns, 391; Responses, Ferid; Venite, Al- rock; Psalms, Robinson and Dupuis; Te Deum, R. Smart in C; Benedictus, Turlin in F (11th M.); Hymns, 165, 257, and 542. "God Save the King." Voluntary—March from "Athalia," Mendelssohn.

Evensong (5.45 p.m.).
Responses, Ferid; Psalms, Smart, Purcell, Felton, and Woodward; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Ward in E flat; Hymns, 12, 106, and 27; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 1).

S. PETER'S CHURCH.
Queen's Road West.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Hymns, 7, 62, 8, 460, and 568.
Evensong (5.30 p.m.).
Hymns, 370, 463, 37, 2, 11, and 16.
The Church Lullaby Day-spring will call on the ship-decking white-crowns between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); to bring friends ashore to the services. The "Answering Penman" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Strangers are cordially invited. Sunday School 10-10.45.

Some curious accidents caused by avalanches are described in *Pearson's*. One of these occurring in the Alps was as follows: Monte Rosa has been climbed three or four times by the adventurous mountaineers, and falling ice, often, notoriously, exposed to falling ice. Of these parties the most famous was that of the club and not a single member of the party was killed. The party was on the mountain side, and their camp was on the edge of a precipitous cliff. As he stepped off his camp a tree fell, and he was struck by it, and as he fell, he was struck by another tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a third tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a fourth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a fifth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a sixth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a seventh tree, and as he fell, he was struck by an eighth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a ninth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a tenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by an eleventh tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a twelfth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a thirteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a fourteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a fifteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a sixteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a seventeenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by an eighteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a nineteenth tree, and as he fell, he was struck by a 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TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B Code, 4th Edition.
A C Code.
Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1933. [1340]

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CENTRAL, opposite Messrs. KELLY and
WALSH and has also kept his old Shop as a
Branch Establishment, named WANG HING
& CO.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1933. [472]

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Seng Hong, 18, Bonham Street West.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1933. [1145]

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sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since
1836 with a various ulcerated leg, and have been un-
der five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but
at one they suggested that I should have my leg off,
and at the other that I should have the vein laced
and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore,
and myself now cured by taking 'Clarke's Blood
Mixture' and applying 'Clarke's Medicinal Salve'.
I especially as I have a family of eight children. My
leg measured 18 in. round against 14 in. the other, and
part of my work I have done on my knees. The mat-
ter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it
has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony,
a thing not known to me for the past eight years.
I must say I think my case a marvellous one. I com-
menced taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' in July, 1933,
and the cost has been one small bottle less the first
one, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large
ones, also a few pints of the salve, and my leg got
off. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer
any questions, and afflicted brothers and sisters can
see my leg for themselves. You can make any use of
this letter for the public good."
"31, Mulberry-road, St. John's-road, Upper Hol-
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1933. [14]

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RAYNIE'S PERIL,
A ROMANCE OF THE NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER.
BY
BERTRAM MITFORD

(Author of "The Ruby Sword," "Sign of the
Spider," "The Word of the Sorcerer," &c.)
CHAPTER XXIII.
DE TALIONE.

The unhappy Raynier, forced along by
strong and ruthless hands, recognised that he
was in the alleyway upon which he had looked
down from the parapet, what time the shrieks
of the tortured man had forced him to step his
feet. Heaven help him!—to what death of
hungering torment were these barbarians going
to put him? There was the very door, and—
through it he was now dragged.

The horrible grossness which had sickened
him before, hung about the place, which, enter-
ing as he did from the light, seemed to lie in a
semi-gloom suggestive of all sort of hideous
imagination. At the further end was something
that looked like a long iron coffin, raised about
eighteen inches from the floor. To this he was
forced forward.

Raynier's blood curdled within him as the
full horror of this awful object broke upon him.
No coffin was it, but a bath—and the iron rings
and chains let into its sides, two at each end,
told their own tale. For too, did the ashes of a
dead lie underneath. The upper end was
padded. The sufferer might not dash out his
own brains; might not seek relief from his
frightful torment that way.

Pain and sick, his senses in a whirl, he gazed
stupidly at the horrid thing. Was his brain
giving way? It seemed so. Heavily knowing
how he got there he was outside in the air again.
"Our bathhouse does not please thee,
Feringhi!" said a voice. Looking up, his eyes
met the baleful staring ones of Mullah Aftal.
"I have been ill with fever, of late. You
forget," he answered, instinctively striving to
disguise the despair and terror which the sight
of the horrid place had stamped upon his coun-
tenance. "Then he fauted."

When he came to himself again he was in
semi-darkness. A man was bending over him,
and seemed to be trying to revive him. He
recognised the Hakim. "Oh!"
"Where am I?"
He had tried to rise, only to discover that he
was chained by the ankles to an iron ring in
the stone floor. His hands, however, were free.
He saw further that he was in a damp and
gloomy apartment akin to a dungeon, a grating
above the door serving to let in air and light.

"Take away your remedies, Hakim Sahib,"
he said, bitterly. "I have no wish to be
revived for the purpose of being tortured, and I
suppose it was for that reason I was taken care
of before?"
"I'll would it fare with me did I not
carry them out."
"Well, I will not help you then."
"You will not be helping yourself in that
case, Sahib," said the Hakim, "for then they
would work their will on you at once. See—
there is food. Behold. Is there any object in
gaining time?"

"If so I know not what it can be," answered
Raynier. And then an idea seized him. This
man might help him to escape, of course, for a
reward. He tried to speak, but he was unable.
Heinrich shook his head. It was impossible.
Besides what would be his own fate were it
suspected he had even thought of such a thing?
And, as though terrified at the idea, he went
out, leaving the prisoner alone.

Raynier pondered over the Hakim's words.
Was there significance in them? It might be
so. But why should he renew his strength to
enable the longer to endure the tortures which
Mushim Khan, whom he had thought his friend
but now proved to be a most bitter and viru-
lently enemy, had in store for him? There was
the food beside him, within his reach. There,
too, was wine; which struck him as a strange
circumstance remembering that he was in the
midst of rigid Mahomedans. Clearly he was to
be fattened up for the sacrifice, and yet—yet
—Nature was strong. He needed the stimulant
badly, and took it.

Immediately thereafter he fell asleep. Sleep,
too, he needed badly. In spite of his constrain-
ed attitude he slumbered and, and soundly.
Once more he was in a most bitter and viru-
lently enemy, had in store for him? There was
the food beside him, within his reach. There,
too, was wine; which struck him as a strange
circumstance remembering that he was in the
midst of rigid Mahomedans. Clearly he was to
be fattened up for the sacrifice, and yet—yet
—Nature was strong. He needed the stimulant
badly, and took it.

As described. As to the circumstances of
ignominious attendant upon the execution, well,
he knew that such things had been done in the
Muting. Moreover his recollections of his
father were such as to convince him that it
such a time the latter was not likely to have
erred on the side of leniency. Then an idea
struck him.

"It may be as you say, Chief of the Gularzai.
It is long ago, and who can say for certain what
happened then? If it be so, I deplore it. But
you have said the Koran. Hear now the words
of the sacred revelation: 'O true believers, the
law of retaliation is ordained you for the slain:
the free shall die for the free, and the servant
for the servant, and a woman for a woman:
but he whom his brother shall forgive may be
obliged to make satisfaction for what is just,
and a fine shall be set on him, with humanity.'
This is indulgence from your Lord, and mercy."
Will ye not therefore forgive me, my brothers?"
There was nothing object in his tone, no
suspicion of cringing. For a few moments his
listeners stood as though thunderstruck. This
unbeliever quoted glibly from the holy volume.
Then the third of the trio, who had kept some-
what in the background and of whom Raynier
had not taken much notice, spoke.

"Feringhi, thou hast evidently studied the
revelations of Mahomed—the blessed of Allah.
Wilt thou not now make profession of the faith?"
Here was a loophole. Raynier thought of
what he had undergone, of how completely he
was in the power of this unswerving and venge-
ful people; of the horrors he had witnessed, ad
of what might be in store for himself. He
thought of Hilda, Clive, and how life might be
lost for him a long vista of its future and
brightest, and the temptation was great. But
he thought too, on the opinions he had more
than once expressed when discussing such
"conversions" and how they were discounten-
anced by the British name. He was not an outen-
sionally religious man, but when it came to
furthering Christianity the line had to be
drawn. So he answered:

"I could not do that, for it would be to
forswear myself. I honour your religion, but
were I to profess it I should be speaking a lie."
Now while he said this, Raynier's eyes had
rested on something—something that was in
the hand of the man who had spoken last. It
was a maulana cane.

The good stick whirled wildly through his being.
He stared at the thing. "There it was,
silver-tipped maulana cane—a very unwanted
article in the hand of a white clad, turbaned
Gularzai. Heavens! what did it mean? He
stared at the man who carried it—a tall, hand-
some, commanding looking representative of his
race—and then his mind rushed back from the
stronghold of the chief of the Gularzai, to the
shooting, roaring, riotous mob in the heart of
the City of London, and this was the man he
had rescued from its atrocious violence!"

"Do you not remember me, brother?" he
said, in English, his heart seeming to burst in
the remembrance of returning hope. "That is the
stick I armed you with when you were best by
numbers. Look! In the middle of it is the
dent made by the falling iron which would
otherwise have crushed your head in!"

He stopped short. No flash of recognition
lit up the features of the Gularzai, not the
faintest sign even of having understood. He
paused. Then he said, in English:
"Who is you sir, Mr. Sahib?"
"Shere Dil Khan. He is my son."
The answer was curt and cold. Raynier
went on.

"If my father put (thy brother to death, Nawab
Sahib, I saved the life of thy son, Shere Dil
Khan. The dent in that stick was made by the
iron which would have crushed his head. U pon
the knob are the letters of my name. May I
handle it for a moment? It is not a weapon,
and, am I not chained?"

The man who held it stepped forward and
placed it in his hand. As he did so, with his
face close to the prisoner, Raynier recognised
him completely. It was the man he had rescued
in the midst of the rough and a separated crowd.
But for all the recognition on the face of the
other it might have been a mask.

Raynier took the stick. One glance at it
was sufficient. There, on the massive silver
head, were intertwined the letters H.R., his
initials.

Somehow hope died again within him. It
might be that Shere Dil Khan had forgotten
his English, or he might be under some vow
not to use it—and acting on this idea Raynier
told the whole story in their own tongue. Still
no sign of recognition, of corroboration, lit up
that impassive countenance. He could see that
the story was aiding him not in the smallest
degree, even if he were believed at all.

"Well," he concluded, realising this, "there
is no gratitude in the world. If you save a
man's life, he is the one to seek out your own
death." Then he appealed to his mercy, Feringhi.
"Thou hast appealed to my mercy, Feringhi,"
said Mushim Khan, "and not in vain. Thou
hast been shown some small gift up; of the
torments we had designed for thee, but Allah
is merciful and shall we be less so? Where-
fore then we remit and thou shalt only suffer
death—death by the sword, at the rising of
to-morrow's sun, in the presence of the warriors
of the Gularzai assembled here. For it has
been sworn, and who may break an oath?"

And the three chiefs went forth, leaving the
prisoner alone. This then was how he met
the life of a man—and that man the son of
his executioner. Was there such a thing as
gratitude in the world?

(To be continued.)

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 June 11, BANGKOK MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, J. Morison, Shanghai 9th June, Rice—ORDER.
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 June 11, SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,850, S. J. G. Farson, Yokohama via Kobe 8th June, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 June 11, SULLBERG, German str., 782, H. Meyer, Amoy 10th June, Ballast—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
 June 12, AN PIR, Bri ish str., 968, J. Kynoch, Saigon 8th June, Rice and General—BRADLEY & Co.
 June 12, ANPING MARU, Japanese str., 1,054, I. Goto, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 9th June, General—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
 June 12, CANAL DECHONGHAI, German str., 774, E. Schalkhorst, Hothow 11th June, General—JERSEN & Co.
 June 12, CASIMIR, German str., from Canton.
 June 12, CHITO MARU, Jap. str., from Canton.
 June 12, KAMIN, Swedish str., from Canton.
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 June 12, TOONAN, Chinese str., from Canton.
 June 12, TRIGLAV, Austrian steamer, 618, G. Randich, Wuhu 6th June, General and Rice—ORDER.
 June 12, WOOSONG, British str., from Canton.
 June 12, WUCHANG, British str., 801, Sommerville, Manila 9th June—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 12th June.
 Bankoku Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.
 Banya, British str., for Singapore.
 Chiao Maru, Japanese str., for Chinkiang.
 Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 Aurore, British str., for Moji.
 Loongang, British str., for Manila.
 Progress, German str., for Tientsin.
 Tientsin, British str., for Swatow.
 Triglav, Austrian str., for Canton.
 Yachow, British str., for Kobe.
 Zefiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

12th June.
 BOMBAY, British str., for London.
 CANTON, British str., for Canton.
 CHINGTO, British str., for Kobe.
 CHITO MARU, Japanese str., for Chinkiang.
 DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 ICHANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 LOONGANG, British str., for Manila.
 NIPPON, British str., for Canton.
 TIENTSIN, British str., for Swatow.
 TYE, Norwegian str., for ongar.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

11th June.
 Kowloon Docks—Montana, Canton River, Tayabas, San Joaquin, Taiheing, Saphir, Idrassanah, Lathcar, Cleaving.
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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	FOR DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. W. Cooke	P. & O. S. N. Co.	20th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	GIENPADO	Brit. str.	Holman	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	23rd inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	LENOMOND	Brit. str.	Mutton	GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd July.
LIVERPOOL	HYRON	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th inst.
LIVERPOOL	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd July.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	OCRAMIN	Eren. str.	Guigues	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	16th inst. at 8 A.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, O'RAEN, &c.	P. MARIN	Don. str.	Barentzen	MELCHERS & CO.	About 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ANTHROD	Brit. str.	H. Fraser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	KAWACHI M.	Jap. str.	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	27th inst. Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAIDRO	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	FRONTON	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th August.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	F. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	STAGSBERG	Ger. str.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SURVIA	Ger. str.	Borch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	1st July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NUERNBERG	Ger. str.	Jaburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WUEZBURG	Ger. str.	v. Bissor	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	29th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BADENIA	Ger. str.	Ror en	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th August.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	MORAVIA	Aus. str.	Soich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	17th inst. P.M.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	VINDOBONA	Aus. str.	Cobol	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	18th inst. P.M.
ODessa	E. LITHONE	Am. str.	...	BRADLEY & Co.	About 15th July.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	ANANAS	Am. str.	Williamson	DODWELL & CO., LD.	18th inst.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	C. THERESIA	Brit. str.	Rafferty	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	About 24th inst.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	CLARENCE	Brit. str.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	24th inst. at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF INDIA	Brit. str.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	22nd July.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via N' SAKI, &c.	MACHAON	Brit. str.	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	16th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via N' SAKI, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	Truebridge	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via N' SAKI, &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	30th inst. at Noon.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDUSARU	Brit. str.	R. P. Craven	PORTLAND & ASTORIA CO.	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHIMANO MARU	Brit. str.	W. Haswell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	16th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	BARTER	Brit. str.	Ellis	GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO.	1st July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th July.
CHUMULPO & PORT ARTHUR	SULLBERG	Ger. str.	Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th inst. at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CETLON	Brit. str.	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRIESTE	Aus. str.	Mecozzi	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	17th inst. P.M.
MOJI, KOBE, MANZANILLO, MEXICO &c.	CLAVERING	Brit. str.	Barton	J. S. VAN BUREN	18th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YCHOW	Brit. str.	W. Townsend	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANDU MARU	Jap. str.	F. L. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	19th inst. Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KINSHU MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	25th inst. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWA MARU	Jap. str.	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th inst. at Noon.
TIENSIN	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	E. SIMONS	Fren. str.	Dupuy Frey	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	CHIRLI	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th inst.
SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR & TONGKOU	PRUSSEN	Ger. str.	E. Prehn	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	P. VALDEMAR	Ger. str.	Fock	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	BALLARAT	Brit. str.	F. R. Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
AMOI, SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th inst.
TAMSOUL VIA SWATOW & AMOI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	T. Ogata	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	19th inst.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW & AMOI	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SWATOW	THALES	Brit. str.	Robson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
LOILO & CEBU	WICHANG	Brit. str.	N. Taka	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-day.
MANILA	KOBE MARU	Brit. str.	R. Bolger	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	16th inst. 11 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	...	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	SUNGKILANG	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	17th inst.
MANILA DIRECT	RUBI	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	20th inst. 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	CHINGTO	Brit. str.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th July.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	G. APAR	Brit. str.	J. G. Offent	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	16th inst. at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	T. Murali	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	16th inst. at Noon.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
 THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"
 Captain Dupuy Frey, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SUNDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1903. [3]

FOR CHUMULPO AND PORT ARTHUR.
 THE Steamship

"SULLBERG,"
 Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1639]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND ALUTTA.
 THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
 Captain J. G. Offent, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1903. [1667]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
 RANGOON, COLOMBO, ADEN,
 SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
 THE Company's Steamship

"MORAVIA,"
 Captain Soich, will be despatched at above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., P.M.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
 Agents,
 Princes' Buildings.
 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [3]

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Nison).

DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7:30 A.M. (Su. 4: included).
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Su. 4: included).
 This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.

FARES:
 1st Class ... \$1.50
 2nd ... 0.70
 3rd ... 0.30
 Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
 WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,
 No. 42, Bonhom Strand West.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1666]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.
 BOMBAY MARU ... BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO ... TUESDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

SHINANO MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE ... TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.

YAWATA MARU ... U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... WEDNESDAY, 17th June, at Noon.

SARUKI MARU ... KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... FRIDAY, 19th June, at DAYLIGHT.

KUMANO MARU ... SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ... FRIDAY, 19th June, at 4 P.M.

KINSHU MARU ... KOBE ... THURSDAY, 25th June, at Noon.

KAWACHI MARU ... MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID ... SATURDAY, 27th June, at DAYLIGHT.

TOSU MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... TUESDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through passengers have the option of travelling by the Same Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Chater Road.
 A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [9]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, HAI, MOJI and KOBE ... About 13th June ... Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c. ... CHUSAN ... Noon, 20th June ... See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI ... BALLARAT ... About 26th June ... Freight or Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
 E. A. FEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS LEAVING

TAMSU, via SWATOW ... "DAIJIN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 19th June.

FOOCHOW, via SWATOW ... "ANPING MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th June.

AMOI ... "T. OGATA" ... JUNE.

The Co.'s new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Rd. Central.
 T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, O'RAEN, HAGEN and BALIC PORTS
 THE Danish Steamer
 "PRI SÆ MARIE,"
 Captain Barentzen, will leave for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903. [1612]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
STUTTGART	SATURDAY 13th June
ROON	THURSDAY 25th June
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY 9th July
HAMBURG	THURSDAY 23rd July
FRITHJOF	THURSDAY 20th August
SACHSEN	THURSDAY 3rd September
KLAUSCHOU	THURSDAY 17th September
BAYERN	THURSDAY 17th September

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie. * Calling at Amsterdam.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "STUTTGART," of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain P. Grosch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on THURSDAY, the 11th June. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 12th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 12th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1903. [5]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
 "Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jone.
S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon.
S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain C. Y. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 2,660 tons, Captain J. J. Loeussis.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at about 7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. except Saturday at 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and Sunday at 6 p.m. only.

to Hongkong daily at about 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at about 6 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River,
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "FEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per schedule.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per special schedule } Sunday
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 a.m. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about
7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain B. D. Thomas.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain B. Branch.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

* Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel);
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
DO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
 3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at \$18.00
 5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at \$22.00
 Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."
 Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavors.
 Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for England,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

DO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
CANTON HONGKONG LINE

<p>TO LET SHORTLY.</p> <p>FURNISHED HOUSE, PEAK ROAD.</p> <p>Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LD. Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1904]</p> <p>TO LET.</p> <p>TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods. Apply to— W. LYSAGHT, 153, Wanchai Road. Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1183]</p>	<p>TO LET.</p> <p>A GODOWN, No. 1, MASON'S LANE. Rent Moderate. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD. Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1638]</p> <p>TO LET.</p> <p>FIRST FLOOR No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Suitable for Office. Apply to— IF LAN CHUEN, Care of Mr. A. M. Esambay, Nos. 7 and 8, Zealand Street. Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1639]</p>
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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
"NANNING," 569 tons. Captain R. D. Thomas.

TO LET.

WOODLANDS VILLA EAST.
Seymour Road, Six-Roomed Semi-detached House. Good View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
D'ALMAIDA & MILLAR,
16, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [1465]

AT THE PEAK.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ten minutes' walk from Tram Station. Four Bedrooms.

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 36 and 36, PRATA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [32]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
Corner houses, MAGASINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

TO LET.

"SAINAM," 188 tons, Captain B. Branch.

Apply to—
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS,
47, Queen's Road Central.
Handwritten: 9th June, 1903. [1670]

TO LET.

A ROOM is a Fully Furnished House at the Peak.
One Gentleman required to make up a Mess of four. Terms Court and Garden.
Apply—
A. 17.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Handwritten: Hongkong, 25th May, 1903. [1629]

TO LET.

66 DENISON, RAM & GIBBS

66 "BURNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Handwritten: Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76]

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS
CAKES, decorated
Plain Christmas Cakes ... from \$1.00
German Sand Cakes ... from \$1 to \$5.00
Assorted Pastry Cakes ... per dozen 0.60
Scotch Buns ... from 1.50
Frasdan Stollen ... 2.00
Mince Pies ... per dozen 2.40
Chicken and Ham Pies ... from 3.00
Chicken and Ham Patties ... 2.40

66 DENISON, RAM & GIBBS

Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every

**"CORNER HOUSE" STONE-
HAYEN," ROBINSON ROAD.** With
Six Spacious Rooms and a well-ventilated
Basement (Servants' Quarters attached). Veran-
dahs, Tennis Court and a large Garden.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO. LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1855]


**"GAYOY HOUSE"
3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.**

BOARD AND LODGING. Comfortably
Furnished Rooms. Quiet and Healthy
Locality.
Apply to—
A. SPIELER.
1st June, 1903. [1557]

Game Pies from 5.00
Christmas Puddings &c., to Order.
Please apply **WEISMAN & CO., Ltd.**
Fraser & Neave, **ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES,**
64, Elgin Road, or **ROYAL CRATED
WATER DEPOT,** Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117—1]

**MARIE JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.**

n., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton
ke about 5 days. These vessels have Superior

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.			SQUARE BOTTLE WITH "PILSENER BEER"
MRS. GILLANDERS,			
"GLENWOOD,"			
91, CANNON ROAD, Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.			
1915			
"TANG YUEN" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. SUMMER RATES.			
European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—			

by electricity.

<p>MANAGERS, Macdonough Road; or FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2d March, 1903. [631]</p>	<p>SHIPERS</p>
<p>BOARD AND RESIDENCE. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Polder's Hill.</p>	<p>Cutler, Palmer & Co., London. AGENTS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. HONGKONG.</p>